WASHINGTON.

per Equestrian Statue of Washington—Something pew in the matter of Sularies—Pae Mediterraneau Fleet—The difficulty in the Interior Department. Compendence of The N. Y. Tribuse WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, May 19, 1933.

The plan for the erection of the equestrian statue of gton, which Mr. Clark Mills, the artist, has prewashington, which is approval, contemplates an expenditure of quite \$200,000 to that end. I wrote you yesterday that there was small chance that Gen. pou yesteroay that the any proposition likely to end in pierce would listen to any proposition likely to end in spending more than the \$50,000 already appropriated for this purpose. A knowledge of the tremendous profest this purpose, above stated, satisfied me that Mr. Mills posed increase above stated, satisfied me that Mr. Mills will be promptly and flutly informed that if not willing to contract to fusish a satisfactory work for the \$50,000, all be has to do will be to say so ; and that the President

will report the fact to Congress at the next session.

A law question of some public interest was recently decided between the second Controller and the Attorney cided between the second Controller and the Attorney General, which, as decided, is said to make a new and very just ruling indeed. The case is as follows, viz: The Hon Robt. A. Thompson, of Va., recently appointed a Land Commissioner for California, at \$6,000 per annum, (who is here with his family on his way to the Pacific side) made application for his first months' pay, due from the date of his appointment. The Controller of the Treasury (Wm. Elisha Whittlesee, or his ad interm representative, Mr. Seaman) hesitated about making the payment, on the ground that he was not entitled to be paid under the law, until after entering upon the dis-charge of the duties of the office. However, the law comes involved were duly referred to the Attorney General, who advised that he is cutilled from the time of taking the oath of office, though the officer whom he of taking the call of the control of taking the call of the control of the contro bre, no others than diplomate functionaries were con-ceived to be entitled to be paid so long as their prede-ceasors were legally drawing pay for the same places, and they were paid under the operation of the law allow-ing three months' pay for an outfit to the one and an in-fit to the other. Under this opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Thompson has of course received his

So long as this reading of the law is confined to cases pherein officers of the Government are stationed at his so far distant as to make the sacrifices and exense of changing residence, as in this case, very heavy to operation will work well, because it works justly: if stretched, as it can hardly be under the exceedingly close-fisted people now holding the relus of the Government, it might open the door to unnecessary and

tery heavy drains on the treasury.

The Navy Department have advices from the Mediterranean squadron up to the 18th ult., when Commodere Stringham was at Spezzia, with the frigate Camheriand, preparing shortly to leave for a cruise up the Archipelago, taking Athens and other ports in the way. The steamer Jacintho was there also, getting ready to tall for Alexandria to carry over Gen. Jones, Mr. Pillmore's Concul-General to Egypt. The Levant and St. Louis were on a cruise. All was well with the Squadron, as far as was known upon the Camberland at that

period.

As all sorts of rumors are affest with reference to the recent difficulty between the Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Robert H. Williamson, who some months be-fore the retirement of the last Administration was disresissed from the position of Disbursing Agent of the Ceasus Fund and for the Department of the Interior, it is due to that gentleman that the truth should be

known This difficulty was from his temporary refusal to settle his account, unless be was allowed a commission for disbursing as a special agent. His original deficulty with Secretary Stuart arose from the fact that, acting under the advice of Controller Elisha Whittlesey, he rebased to pay Mr. Kennedy, as the Secretary of the Census board, after that board had been abolished, and K. bad received the appointment of a Chief Clerk at the head of the Census Bureau Congress, in abolishing the Board, transferred its business entirely under the Secretary of the Interior, and provided that the deits management should be placed in charge of a Chief Clerk, to be paid \$500 less (\$2,500) than the Sec-relary of the original Board and received. After paying Mr. Kennedy under the last mentioned law for some six craeven months, he (Mr. K.) obtained an order from Secretary Stuart, ruling that he should be paid as Secretary of the Board—S.T. On per annum. Williamson refused to so pay him except by positive order. The or derbeing made and the money being paid under it, Mr. Centroller Whittlesey refused to pass Williamson's account for the ever-payment. Mr. Staart then consented that Williamson should withhold Kennedy's pay altegether until be had made himself "whole." And then, just as W. hod thus rechibursed himself, Secretary Stuart again issued a peremptory order for Williamson to pay all the back pay at the higher rate claimed by Mr. Kennedy. This order Mr. Williamson positively refused to obey. on the ground that the Conireller had positively refused to pay his account for any such disbursement. Mr. Stuart thereupon removed him. the difficulty really being between the Secretary and the Couroller, while Williamson was morely the luckless wight to eatch the blows of both beiligerents on his own person-the target of both and the shield of both. In all, the disbursed one million two bundred and twelve thousand and dollars. At the time of his removal by Stuart he had some \$12,000 of the public money in hand, or for which he was accountable. He paid up \$6,000 of this sum on that occasion, and, scaling up \$6,000 in gold, he placed it in one of the banks of Washington, to await the decision on a claim to a small per centage for services rendered as a special agent for the disbursement of the Census Fund; his appointment to disburse the money of that Fund running in these words, as written by Mr. Sec. retary Ewing, who had always promised to make him a fair compensation for these responsibilities and services which were entirely extra to and foreign from his legitimate duties as a \$1,400 clerk of the Department of the Interior. I omitted to mention above, that having de-posited the \$6,000 as above stated, he placed the certifi-cate of deposite in other and responsible hands, so as to escape any possible charge of desiring to use the money until it had been accorded to him as his own by the ac-

Counting officers of the Government.

The present Secretary of the Interior entirely ignored his claim to a per centage, at least until he had given up the balance appearing against him on the Department's books, alleging too, very properly, it strikes me, that it would never do to settle with any such public functionary to his own terms while he assumed the right to with-bold mency which was in his hands, under such circum-mances. It is well known here that there were forty or fifty persons, who having been somewhat similarly em-ployed to disburse public funds, were staving off a final ment, until Mr. Williamson's claim to a per centage should be disposed of, expecting, all of them, to get ir similar claims admitted on that precedent. Knowing this fact. I take it for granted, the new Secretary of the Interior notified Williamson that unless be paid up, he would last the value of the penal clause of the Sub-Treasury law a his case, if but to satisfy the others that they had elter obtain receipts in full with as little delay as possisetter obtain receipts in full with as little delay as possible. So Mr. Williamson, not being disposed to be martized for the benefit of those in the back-ground, promptly paid up the money, preferring to rest his claim is its own merits, applying to Congress for its liquidation, the Secretary declaring that he had no authority under the law for its liquidation. As a man and public officer no one stands higher in the community than Mr. W., who being clearly entitled to look for extra compensation for the extra services rendered, and under the sation for the extra services rendered, and under the

sation for the extra services rendered, and under the specific promise to that end (of Secretary Ewing.) will probably obtain relief from Congress.

Capt. Jos. A. Yard of N. J., is here, coming, of course, for an office, without being astonishingly particular as to what it shall be, provided it turns out rather fat, Mr. Y. being just now inclined to be somewhat lean. He will get something. I fancy that the President will give him a letter to Collector Bronson, asking that he be made a weigher in the New-York Custom-House. By the by, as marmised in a late letter of mine, Senator Wright did schally get for Hon. Eli Moore the Indian Agency which he has now the honor of filling. W. was duly notified that the position was to fall to the lot of some citizen of Jersey, and accordingly promptly named Mr. Moore.

We are all agog this evening about the foreign appointments, which are expected to appear in to-morrow's Union.

PHILADELPHIA.

Presbyterian General Assembly-Episcopal Conven-tion-Miscellaneons Items. Conspositate of The N. Y. Tribane. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 20, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 26, 1802.

The proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, pesterday afternoon, consisted entirely of the funeral services of Rev. Luther S. Gibson, a Gelegate from Texas. An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. F. Magie, and remarks were made by Rev. J. K. Kollock, of N. J., Rev. Dr. Green, of N. Y., and Rev. R. G. Breckenridge. It was then resolved to adjourn to the day. A brief prayer was offered by the Chairman, and a number of the members accompanied the relians of Mr. Gibson to the Woodland Cemetry, where they were interred.

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION The Assembly met at 9 o'clock. The body of the church was filled by the Delegates, After prayer by the

Chairman, Dr. Lord, the minutes of the sessions of the previous day were find by Dr. A. T. McGill, Permanent Clerk, and they were, on motion, approved. A number of additional commissions, which had been received,

were read by the Permanent Clerk. Dr. Breckenridge, on behalf of the Committee on Elec-tions, read a list of the names of delegates whose com-missions were irregular. The Committee was of opinion that the Commissioners named were entitled to seats, and proposed that they be invited to take seats in the

The Doctor stated that an arrangement had been made between two cierical Commissioners who were present from the Presbytery of Kaskaskia, and made a motion that the name of Rev. P. D. Young be substisuted for that of Rev. Mr. Hemilton. The motion prevailed.

It was then, on motion, resolved that the other dele gates named in the report be enrolled in the list of Com missaichers.

The names of Rev. Alexander Mann, of the Dutch Re formed Church, was, on motion, enrolled as a member of the Assembly. The Chairman stated that the roll was complete, and

that the Assembly would now proceed to the election of Mederator.

Medication.

It was, on motion of Dr. Spring.

Resolved, that the election of Moderator be decided by a picrity of the whole number of votes polled.

The nomination for Moderator was then, on motion, opened and the following gentlemen were named: Dr John C. Young, of the Presbytery of Transylvania; Dr

David McGee, Passaic: Dr. Thomas Smythe, Charles-ton: Dr. Charles C. Bentty, Steubenville; and Dr. Robert Baird, of New-Brunswick Presbytery. The candidates having retired, the vote was taken by

calling the roll. It was announced that 251 votes had been polled—that Dr. Young had received 126 votes; Dr. McGee, 35; Dr. Smythe, 33; Dr. Beatty, 47; and that Dr. Baird had re-

ceived 7 votes.

Rev. Dr. Young having received a majority of the whole votes polled, was welcomed to the Chair by the

former Moderator, Dr Lord. Dr. Young, upon taking the Chair, made some perti nent remarks expressing his gratitude for the honor that had been conferred upon him, and expressed his fear that he would be found somewhat deficient in the necessary qualifications. The Moderator elect, in con-clusion, declared his willingness to use his best efforts to perform faithfully the duties of the station to which he

The next business transacted was the election of a tem porary Clerk. Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Mitchell, Steele, Gray, Colwell and Walter were nominated. Dr. Palmer having received 130 votes, was declared

Hen. Walter Lowrie made a motion providing for the establishment of four additional Standing Committees to take charge of the reports of the Boards of Foreign and

Domestic Missions of Education, and of Publicati Or. Breeken idge proposed a substitute, which provided that the business of the four Boards be referred to a single Committee. Considerable discussion took place upon the merits of the original motion and the

substitute. The vote being taken upon the amendmen it was decided in the negative by a vote of 83 to 195. Dr. Henry offered to amend by blending the care the Foreign and Domestic Missions in one Committee. Dr Neil was opposed to putting too much labor upon a single committee; the duties of the committees are operous, and dividing the labor would insure its being done well and promptly. After further debate, which was participated in by Dr. McDowell, Mr. Lowcie, Dr.

Junkle, and Rev. Mr. Stockton, the question was taken on the amendment and lost.

Dr. Jurkin suggested that the committees should be formed as far as practicable of Commissioners from dif

An amendment to that effect was lost The question being taken upon the motion of Mr

Lowrie, it was unanimously adopted.

A metion was made by Dr. Spring, that the report of the Princeton Seminary should be the special order for to-morrow.

Dr. Breckenridge made some remarks respecting the impropriety of dividing the educational interests of the Church. He wanted all the questions upon the subject of Theological Seminaries, and other branches of the great educational interests, to go before the appropriate Committee at the same time. After some debate upon the subject, the motion was modified to include all re

ports concerning educational matters.

A further an endment to receive the reports of the Princeton Seminary at once, was lost, after debate. The question recurring on the modified motion of Dr

Spring, it was decided in the negative.

Dr. Lord moved that the reports on Seminaries, when t was decided in the negative. prepared should be handed to the Chairman of the Com-mittee on Education. After some debate a motion pre-vailed to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the sullect before the Assembly.

A motion was made to adjourn until four o'clock to allow the Mederator time to fall the necessary commit-tees. The motion prevailed and the Assembly closed with prayer by the Mederator. Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D. of Columbia, S. C.,

will preach on Sabbath morning, at 101 o'clock, in the Archstreet, Presbyterian Church. In the evening, at ounter before 8, at the same place, Rev. N. Murray, D. D. of Elizabethtown, N. J., will preach. On Sabbath morning Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. Y., will proach in the Central Church, and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Tabmas Smyth of Charleston, S. C., will preach the annual rmen for the Board of Foreign Missions-service at

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, met yesterday, An invitation from Rey, Dr. Ducachet to visit the monumental statuary at St. Stephen's Church, was ac-

A resolution was adopted referring to a Committee of Six the question of the expediency of so altering the Constitution as to make the meetings of the Diocesan Convention triennial, instead of annual

Judge Strond proposed certain amendments to the 4th Arricle of the Constitution, contemplating the change of actual personal and canonical residence of ministers, requisite for admission to the State Convention from one

Dr. Ducachet moved to make the length of residence required nine menths. Lost. Upon the question of striking out twelve and insert

ing six months, a division was called for, and a count showed the vote to stand as follows: Yeas, 110: Nays,

The question of inserting six months was then decided in the affirmative by a large unjority.

The proposition lies over for the concurrence of the

next Convention.
Adjourned at 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.

veer to six months.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, a resolution was submitted, carnestly requesting the Bishop to adopt measures to relieve those ministers of he diocese, whose salary does not amount to more than

\$170 per annum.
It appeared from a statement of a divine, that actual datistics showed that there were some seventeen or eighteen ministers in Pennsylvania, whose annual salary did not exceed \$160 or \$170.

Another speaker reported, as an instance of the suffer ings of Episcopal clergymen in Pennsylvania, the case of a preacher, known to him, who had, with tears in his eyes, told him that he had not known at night where he was to get his bread the next morning.

A substitute was offered in the shape of a re-

appointing a committee of three to devise some plan for the aid of indigent and poorly-paid preachers. The resolution was adopted unnimously, and the committee appointed by the Bishop, viz.: Rev. Messrs. Douglas; and Montgomery, and Mr. William Welsh.

The committee are to give the subject their earnest ensideration and report to the next Covention. The House resolved to hold the next Convention in

St Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. Ogilby, from the Committee, appointed to present certain resolutions of the previous Convention to his grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, reported that Rev. F. Ogilby and G. M. Wharton, Esq., presented the resolutions, with a brief address to that illustrious personage at the palace of Lambeth. His Grace commissioned the Committee to express to the Convention the high gratification with which he received this communication from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel, and to convey to the Bishop and Clergy and Laity of the Dio-cese his best wishes for their welfare, and for the prosperity of the Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania and also begged them to assure the Convention that h rejoiced in every movement tending to strenghen and draw closer the bond of union between the Churches of America and of England. The report was accepted.

A number of other matters, principally of a formal character, were before the Convention. A resolution to instruct the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary to make a report to the Conven-tion, gave rise to a long and somewhat warm discussion. The debate was participated in by Rev. Drs. Ducachet and Stevens, Rev. Messrs. Washburn and Montgomery, Judge Stroud, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,

and others. The two latter gentlemen, with Dr. Duca-chet, were in an exceedingly playful and facetious mood, and threw much good-humor and merriment into the The reso ution was finally negatived.

A vote of thanks was returned to the Vestry of St

Andrew's Church.

After religious exercises, the Convention, at 74 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

During the week ending yesterday, 21,608 tuns of coal were shipped by Schuylkill Canal, and 31,236 tuns were transported on the Reading Railroad.

The weather has undergene a remarkable change within the last day or two. This morning the thermometer steed at 45 degrees, while yesterday morning it was at 70 degrees, and at noon on the day previous it was at 90 degrees. Winter garments came suddenly into service again, after having been given up for the season by most of our citizens.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church on the southeast corner of Schuylkill Fifth and Archists., will be laid to-morrow afternoon with appropriate care menies. The services will be participated in by a large number of the members of the General Assembly, now in session at Eighth and Cherry sts., and will be of more than ordinary interest. Rev. R. J. Breckenbridge, of Lexington, Ky., and others, will assist in the cere-

Petitions are now in circulation, asking Councils to ren ove "the railroads from Broad-st., and that the avenue be laid out and planted as a walk and a drive for the citizens, to the ornament of the city, and the health

and enjoyment of its inhabitants." The death-warrant in the case of Capie and Emos was received yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Allen. The Sheriff proceeded to the prison accompanied by several citizens at about one o'clock in the afternoon, to communicate the solemn tidings to the prisoners. Both of them were extremely moved by the dreadful announceand it was remarked that Capie, who was considered the most reckless and careless, was much affected. and shed tears constantly while the warrant was being read to him.

Curious Chinese Dramatic Entertainment.

The most curious ent-rtainment which has ever given in this City, was presented last night at Niblo's Theater. A complete Chinese Company, from the Celestial Empire, via. California, performed, representing religious and other ceremonies, dramatic episodes. &c. affair was soutterly different from any thing hitherto offered on our boards that we shall hardly attempt to describe it, but advise every one who would not seek to be ignorant o some of the most salient points of the most ancient and pe culiar people in the world, to go and see and hear it. Ac cording to the play-bill, it forms a living history of China as ollows: Part I-To commence with the imposing religious e-remony, Invocation to Toss; Mu-chong-wong, King o Kings: Ko nump. Queen of Heaven: Ten How, Ludy of Light, suppliesting benediction and blessing for future welcare in the United States. Grand feast and presentation to the God and Goddesses of the Beasts, Birds and Fishes, from the Throne of the Imperial Dragon. Part II-Grand Marriage Ceremony, entrance of the Emperor and train-unveiling of the bride. Part III—Japanese Tumblers, &c.

The whole reminded us of splendid gilded tea boxes, gal vanized into motion-the figures are so grotesque, pomp. ous and that indescribable compound of cultivation and barbarism which distinguishes the great Empire. The dresses are gorgeous to the last degree. All that siik, crape, gold-tissue-the cumulated splendors of Chinese tastecould conceive faunted on the stage. This alone would fully repay a visit to the theater.

A gilled range of lofty steps covering all the stage, sur mounted by a Chinese nondescript, and rows of chairs, was the chief scene of operations. The different characters came with glorious pomposity, and ching-changed, or chumfee-hode it in front of the platform and then ascended the platform. Sometimes one spoke alone, sometimes sever d. The same words, Chinese music-was rendered by sticks beaten together, cymbals, a bowed instrument played as a viol or violin sounding like a bag pipe and using the Scota scale identically or the black notes of the piano forte, bating various discordances.

The singing and playing were like a compound of distressed cars, an old pump handle, ungreased cart wheels, a poker on a tin kitchen, and the spiritual rappers in commu nion with the infernal regions. How a people who have designed a musical scale, and even arrived at the ne plus ultra of a bowed instrument unknown to the classics - who have beside a musical notation, can grind, shrick, squad, bawl, snort, snuffle, snivel, drivel, drawl, squawl, how grunt, group, in such a manner and call it music, is as great a mystery as Chinese feminine feet, hallowed pig tails, or od relationship with the sun and planets.

The tumblers were sufficiently active, and the somersets. doubtless revolving from the remotest antiquity, would do credit to modern performers.

To see these evidences of Chinese life, sets one to ana lyse the things of daily life at home, and wonder if our ceremonials, civil, military and religious, are not ridiculous too

monials, civit, military and religious, are not ridiculous too What, from this barren being do we reap, Our senses narrow at our reason from Life short, and all things weighed in coatems fulsest scale ! These poor Chinese deserve a specially good reception at our hands. They have come a long, long distance. They tell us of the grandeur of our own empire, or the magneticing effects of California, of the opening glories of the Pacific. They are fully up to the mark in all they do. It ley were any wise different they would cease to be genuine, as it is they are the mirror of Chinese life, even as it existed four thousand years ago. It certainly is a privitage to be brought into communion with the distant and pe to be brought into communion with the distant and be past by such attractive means.

GRAND CELEBRATION-PORT JERVIS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribone: PORT JERVIS, Friday, May 20, 1853. Sin: The anniversary of the Mohocomock Division, No. 393, Sons of Temperance, which took place yesterday was a grand affair. At 2 o'clock the citizens began to assemble, and at 3 o'clock a large procession was formed, under the direction of F. D. Stanton, Esq., Grand Marshall, onsisting of the Saxe-Horn Band of Port Jervis, a fine body of men-Sons of Temperance of this village and vi inity - who were out in large nembers, with their beautif cinity—who were out in large nembers, with their beautiful banners—the Cadets of Temperance, Section No. 10, in full reg dia with banners, citizens, &c. Marching through the village they proceeded to the new Presby terian Church, where a meeting was held, the Grand Marshall of the day presiding. It was one of the largest gatherings that has taken place for years, the Church being filled to its utmost capacity. All the clergy of this place and vicinity were capacity. All the clergy of this place and vicinity were present, and a fine cheir added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Among the speakers was the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of your city, who made one of his happy efforts in sustaining that cause of which he is one of the ablost defeaders and a half enchanted by his elequence. The Sons of Temperance are deserving of great credit for the arrangements and success of this celebration, which it is generally be lieved will give a new impulse to the Temperance cause and gain many friends for the Maine Law, which your excellent paper has so nobly and fearlessly advocated, and which must finally be upon the Statute Book of the Empire State. God hastee that time.

Yours, Respectfully,

E. D.

Air-Line Railroad.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: As there seems to be another making attempt to blow the breath of life into the "Air Line," I think it will be a matter of interest to publish the testimony of Mr. Charles A Alsop, the President of the Company, before the Railroad Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature

He was asked how much stock had been subscribed ward the capital of the Air Line. If there was \$300,000 bscribed? He replied that he could not swear that there was \$100,000 subscribed, but did testify that there was \$100,000 subscribed. What are the prospects for raising \$100,000 subscribed. What are the prospects for raising money in Europe or elsewhere for the purpose of building this road upon such a basis of subscription as this those who are interested must judge. It is proposed to build a deuble track, and the whole cost cannot be less than

UTAH.

Items from The Descret News of March 19. We find little news of interest from Great Salt Lake City. n the number of The News before us, but a series of letters from the other principal settlements of the Valley, are interesting, as showing the progress of the Colony, and the advantages of pursuing the truly American policy of bringing the manufacturer and consumer into the closest neighborhood possible. We give extracts from several of these letters. The dates are February and March.

Palmyra, one of the most beautiful city sites in the Ter-ritory, now contains one hundred families, and from the in-creased amount of rich farming land which surrounds it-and the Spanish Fork affording abundant water for machinery and irrigation, and the energy of early settlers in developing its resources, its facilities for timber, added to the beauty of its position, being in plain sight of nearly all the settlements in Utah valley, bids fair soon to become one of the most considerable cities of the saints. The first house on the plot was built by President Markham in September

on the plot was built by President Markham in September last.

Springville is a fine town, containing upward of one hundred and thirty families. A general feeling of peace and upion pervades the brasch. Improvements are commencing rapidly with the opening of spring. Captain Deal has formed a brass band, which does credit to this place. A school has been kept there all winter, for learning the French and German languages. A good grist mill has lately commenced operations, and doing a good business, and another saw-mill is being erected.

Provo has been considerably crowded with inhabitants during the winter, many of whom are removing to other places this spring. Cold winter which had stifled business for a season, disappears, and the bluster of business continences, new buildings are already commencing. German and French schools have been taught here during the winter. A Dramatic Association who have amused the people of Provo with some excellent performances, considering the disadvantage they labored under for want of a Social Hall, which their more favored neighbors enjoy in Great Salt Lake City, bro. Allen and company, done their best, cheered by the Springville baad, much to the amuse-

ms. It of the assembled multitude, in the biggest log cabin in Uts. Within the last two weeks twenty five new subin the "ave been obtained to The Peaced News, the effect on doubt it, on the warmth derived from the March sun, or me other local cause.

A company of then are employed in building the bridge across the Provo, which was destroyed by the flood last year. Another company is turning the Provo River into its former channel to prevent the everflow of farming lands, as several hundred acres of grain was destroyed last

There is a good deal of sickness here this spring a winter, but no deaths have come to my knowledge. Mr. Kelting's flouring mill is nearly completed, and will soon be

CEDAR IRON Co., Saturday, Feb 25, 1853. CEDAR IRON Co., Saturday, Feb 28, 1933.

We have taken up the fence from round the big field and made another smail field on the south side of Coal Creek, below the new city, which will be completed by the 1st of March with an excellent fence all around it six poles high and Iwo good strong lumber gates to enter. A dam and water course is in operation to water the city and fi-id. The new city plat has already on it nine leg houses, 2 adobies and ten good cellars, all inhabited.

good cellars, all inhabited.

We number in the colony, fort and city together seventy men, about half of which are regularly employed by the Deseret Iron Cempany. The blast is put on to the furnace this morning. There is a variety of cress on the ground, calcined, ready for experiment. We fully expect this time to become acquainted with the knowledge of manufacturing iron from the cress, which so righly abound in this country. non from the cres, which so richly abound in this country. An excellent air furnace is nearly finished, built of adobtes and rock, with a funnel 350 feet long to convey the smoke to a chimney stack 40 feet high, which is in progress of building. The stack is so construed as to answer for furnaces when completed. An extensive frame building is created for a casting house.

At Harmony, Washington Co. a building for an Iron

Foundry was in rapid progress. PAROWAN, Iron Co., Monday, Feb. 20, 1653 Our lumber men are still engaged in bringing the logs down the kanyon, and there has just been snow enough to suit them for that business. Our iron works are in lively progress; the furnace is coming on well, they have the blast on since Satorday, and it is expected that the hopes of the iron men will be realized by this time. The settlement at Reed Creek is doing well; peace and union prevail, and the tanning operation is going on as fast as we can expect, owing to cur umstances. Brother Johnson's settlement is still unmolested by our Indian friends, and peace still reigns. Bro. Shurt's settlement at Walker, and Brother John D. Lee's at Harmony, are still progressing. Harmony Fort is nearly completed, and the Brethren are making prevavations to move to Summit and Oscimeran settlement. parations to move to Summit and Quosarran settle and we hope soon to have their places filled up here b

and we hope soon to have their piaces and up here by the new emigration that ought to have came here lest fall. A few weeks sgo the Utah Indians were rather sancy here and wanted very much to kill something or some-body, but dare not attack us, or our cattle, but fell upon a small band of the Piedes and killed five without any proviation. This is a band that has broke off from Walker's company, and will not be controlled by him.

A few days ago the peace of our community was dis-

Arew Gays ago the place of our Brethren were hilled who had gone to the Bug Muddy after fron to help on the Iron works. The company consisted of John Steel, James A. Little, Samuel Lewis, Robert Gillispe, Z. Judt, and Lorenzo Barton: Steel and Gillispe belog correctly described, and the way and manner of their death, answering to some well known circumstances, we were afraid it might be so, whereupon a small company of misute and were upon the track, which gave considerable alarm to the Ircians fearing that if these men were killed, the whole Irdian nation would be put to death; but after riding about 62 miles on the rim of the Basin on the California road, they met with the supposed dead men coming home in good health and spirits, no Indians having off-rod to molest them, but on the contrary peace was made all down the Santa Clara, kie Virgin, and especilly on the Maddy, a treaty having bees entered into that I believe will be lasting, if it is only waited up to on the part of the travelers, that is, that the Indians will not kill or steal from our brethren passing along, but they want them inasmuch as they have it, to give them something to eat.

But certain it was that two men were killed, who started for California on foot and alone with a bag of provisions on ng to some well known circumstances, we were afraid it

for California on foot and alone with a bag of provisions on heir back, and not so much as a pocket knife to defend hem from the Indians; and the temptation being rather are than hungry and starving Indians could resist, killed hem for comething to eat and the clothes they wors. Their names were, Charles Roberts, of Iowa, a cooper, the other was a Mr. Johnson, from Cayuga, New York.

The News says of the weather at Salt Lake City: The News says of the weather at Salt Lake City:

The first eight days of March were as mild and pleasant
as are often seen in the same latitude in the last of April or
lat of May: and more steady in a clear say than we ever
saw in any latitude, and farming was opening briskly till on
the 9th a gentle shower, occasionally, began to stop the
plows: 10th, pretty steady rain A. M., and rain followed by
three or 4 inches of snow P. M. and night, and great
depth in the mountain passes; 11th, cool, and freezing:
tech, milder, and snow wasted considerably; 13th, conquantively warm, snow marriy gone, very clear sky, and tratively warm, snow nearly gone, very clear sky, and sty evening.

It seems they have not yet had the question answered Under which King, Benzonian! We judge so from the

Who is President of the United States? That's a question we can't stawer. One of the California papers reports the election of Gen. Pierce, by unanimous vote except 13 in Mass., and 5 in Vermont. Tetal for Gen. Scott is rates, May be so, we don't know anything about it. The paper admits it is not official. The New York Wrekly Terlane, of Nov. 23, says, "Gen. Pierce has been rhosen President by a conclusive majority." And what to we learn by that? We learn that The Tribune says so. but is The Tribuse a Whig, a Democrat a Free Soller, or a Hanker, or &c., and so on? Any one who can decide this point may guess, according to his ability, who is Pessilent. We don't know, and leave all to answer the question suit themselves. Perhaps we may learn by mail before the year is out.

BERMUDA

We have received The Roy of Gazette of April 19 and May 3, in which we find the following items: ARTICLES FOR THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION -There has been left a our office, for the inspection of the curious in these matters, a beautifully finished chandelier, made of cative cedar, the workmanship of Mr. Hy. J. Jackson, o this town. The center piece is very tastefully toroud, and the projecting branches, of which there are nine, very pently carved. Mr. J. intends to forward this chandeller neatly carved. Mr. J. intends to be ward this chanded or, and also a box which he is constructing of bird-eye codar, to the New York Exhibition. Mr. Jackson received a medal for a specimen of codar work sent by him to the London Exhibition in 1851.

WHALES.- There were three whales captured during the at week, viz: one by the Tucker's Town Company, one of that of Smiths, and one by that of Port Royal. One of the Smiths' Island beats was destroyed by a whale on Fricay. The whale had been struck, and after it had swam some distance returned to the boat, and immediately on being lanced struck the boat with its fins and broke it in pieces. The whale escaped and the men were picked up by another boat which went to their assistance. None of the

men were injured.

Died at St. George's after a few days' illness, on the 16th. Died at St. George's after a few days' illness, on the 16th, Jane, the wife of John Davenport, Esq. merchant in that place:—daughter of the late Hon. Francis Forb's, M. D., ia member of the ancient family of Forbes of Abardsenshire in Sectland.) and sister of the late Hon Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and subsequently Chief Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Australia. She departed to her rest, universally regretted, at the advanced age of 74 vers.

THE LA FAYETTE CASE AT NEW-ORLEANS - The N. O. True Deita gives the following brief report of the case of the heirs of Lafayette vs. Countess de Pontalba and others' which has just been tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at New-Orleans, before Judge Campbell:

Orleans, before dauge Campbell:

It will be remembered that when this famous suit was instituted, we gave a full account of the decuments on which plaintiff's claim was based. There were four suit instituted, all of the same character, and as the fate of one would be the fate of all, they were all tried together. The plaintiffs, most of whom reade in France, were represented in the suit by Messra. Miles Taylor and George Eustis, ir,

in the soft by access, some eight in number, by Messrs. Ro and the defendants, some eight in number, by Messrs. Ro selius, Janin and Ivy.

To give a correct understanding of the case, it will be necessary, perhaps, to review some of the particulars. Congress on the 3d of March, 1893, authorized the Secretary of War to issue land warrants to Gen. Lafayette for 11,520 acres, to be located in accordance with the set for regulations of language appropriated for military services. On

acres, to be located in accordance with the act for regulating grants of lands appropriated for military services. On the 27th Jof March, 1803, Congress authorized Gen Lafayette to locate the above mentioned grant of land in the territory of Orleans on any land belonging to the United States, the ground to be surveyed by the party claiming it. In 1805, Land-Offices in the Territory of Orleans were established, and in 1807, the Agent of Gen. Lafayetts located a third part of one of his warrunts, near the City of New-Orleans, on the vacant ground tying beyond the line of the six hundred yards, then lately abandoned by Congress to the city corporation. In 1816, an order of survey issued from the Land-Office to perfect the location; which was done in 1825. A portion of this tract was marked as from the Land-Office to perfect the location; which was done in 1822. A portion of this tract was marked as vacant, and a portion marked as claimed, though embraced within the limits of the location. The claims of Madam Pontalba and others are derived from a series of conveyances extending back to the period of the French dominion in Louisiana. These claims were confirmed by the Land Commissioners.

Judge Campbell, in his decision of the case, rendered yesterday, holds substantially that the confirmation by the Land Commissioners to the old local claimants estiled conclusively the question of ownership to those lands against the United States and all parties claiming under the Federal Government. He therefore decided that the land claimed by plaintiffs, did not pass to Gen. Lafayette by his location, survey and patent, and that judgment must be given for defendants.

The Philadelphia Register quotes The New-York Observer upon " Uncle Tom's Cabin," and remarks

"For flendish malignity in attempting to crush anybody it dislikes, The New York Observer is unequaled in the American press. Some of these days, its acrid humors will strike in, and be the death of it. There must be some men like its editor among the Italian priesthood; for the Italian pensants, when they wish to menace any one with their undying rancor, say they will hate him "with the hate of a priest."

Cantronsia Estimation—Stock Daivine, &c.—The number of Emigrants to cross the Plains this season will be small compered with former years, but what is wanting in people will be made up, in some measure by stock. Agen themse who served treatment from Weston and St. Jissoph states that the number of Cattle and Sheep on the way and already at these places of starting, or on the Plains beyond, is summersed. He left by Lanch on the point of this month is immense. He left St Joseph on the 20th of this month There were then but few emigranes at that point, the most arriving baving started and when last heard from the fore most were at listle Blue. Several of the stock drivers on countered difficulties, and a number of Caitle, Shoes, &c. had been lost for wast of grass. The feward droves saftered most and one driver writes back to St. Joseph that 50 head or his cattle had died from survation. Emigrants and trains arriving at St Joseph or Weston, stop at either place but a short time, push forward, and even before the grass was fairly out of the ground, many were hundreds of

River at points above and bulow St. Joseph and most of the ferries are kept busy in crossing teams and took. It is not supposed that more than 5,000 persons reached West-in and St. Joseph by steamboat. The emigration thus far this season has been chiefly from the North. From Iowa Wis-consin, Michigan and Illinois, crossing the country to the

The total number of persons to traverse the Plains this season, exclusive of the Mormons for Sait take may be safely counted at less than two-ty thousand, while many sarely counted at less than two-ty thousand, was many believe they will not exceed fifteen. The number last sea son was variously estimated at from forty to sixty housand. The season for starting is now far advanced, and but fow more may be expected from any quarter. Large numbers of stock are on the way from the interior of this and adjoining States, and droves will continue to arrive at Weston, St. Joseph and other points on the Missouri, perhaps until the middle or latter end of the en ming mouth, and then the overland tramp of man and brute to the "far West," will have ceased. [St Louis Eve. News,

Alpha writing to The Clerciand Herald, from the Ontonagon, under date of May 9, says: "The propoliter Peninsular arrived on Saturday the 7th, and stard all day yesterday, owing to the wind being high. She left last night. This was the first trip she has ever made on Lake Superior. The propeller Manhattan carries the pulm this season, for being the first one that serived at this place, which she did on the 22th of April. The Sam Ward is now on her way series the Portage, and when she is over, she will make a valuable addition to our lake fleet. The mines are about as they were when I last wrote. The Pittsburgh Company have began to work their wine, under the super cre about as they were when these wrom. Company have began to work their mine, under the super-intendence of B. Mcyle. Esq. 1 an writing in a warm room heated by a stove, while out of doors a hard 'snow sterm' is raging, with a strong gale blowing from the N. N. W. It has been very stormy this month. The last Heald W. It has been very stormy this month. The last Hecatil that I received was published March 16. Surely this is an

age of speed.

The steamer London on her way down from the Sant Ste Marie on Thursday last, struck on a rock in the Little Neebish Rapios, about 15 miles below Sant Ste Marie, knocked a large hole in her quarter, and sank short by after in 12 feet of water. She will not probably be got off. The loss is nothing as we understand she was on her off. The loss is bothing as we understand she was on her last trip, her owners having determined to hard her off and break her up, and build a new hull for her engine, which is one of the best on the lakes, and will be saved entire, together with everything else belonging to her worth saving flied this river been surveyed and properly bunyed as it soon will be under the direction of Capt. John N. Macomb of the U. S. T. Engineers, this accident would not have happened. [Detroit (Mich.) Cribane. May 16

THE STORM ON SUNDAY NIGHT -On Sanday evening ont a o'clock this city was visited by one of the hurricanes we have witnessed in this vicinity for a long time. The wind preceded the coming of the thunder cloud and swept through the streets with great violence, terriac down awnings and signs, and in one case taking off a part of the roof of the French Methodist Church on Rivard st. usa. Croghan and Lafayettests [Detroit Advertiser, May 1 E F A. M. Terry, of The Observer, St Clair, Mich. has received the appointment of Deputy Collector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Figh Volume of Harper's edition of Corr. strong's "Wonns" is issued, containing the "Laterary Remains" and the "Confessious of an Inquiring Spirit,"

THE BEHAVIOUR BOOK. A Manual for Lydine. By Misa Leslie: 1500, pp. 510. Philadelphia. W. P. Howard. Sold by Fracis & Co.

Whether the laws of good manners can be codified to advantage is a most point with the most discreet judges. The prevailing opinion we imagine, inclin-s to leave everything to the "common law," without the formality of any specific statute. An instinctive sarrois faire is more relied on than Chesterield. Conventional usages can be learned only by experience in society, and knowledge obtained on the subject from books is apt to be remembered at the wrong time. Still, there are many who like to con ever good procepts, and such will find them in this volume to their heart's content. Miss Leslie is better and fied than most persons to lay down the law on points of eti quette. She has here "set down in a note book" such lapses from tes bienscances as she has remarked during a long course of observation, and in a very diversided field. Many of her suggestions are quite pithy. Some are amusing. And she shows the benevelence of her heart by the mionteness with which she rehearses the proprieties for the benefit of her inexperienced readers.

To "A Course or Practice is Sister Exter Book KERRING," by C. C. MARSH. This is an ingenious treatise It simplifies and facilitates the method of book keeping by single entry, with the addition of a form of trial balance. which gives it the same certainty as double entry (900 pp.

I F" ARRELL," by JASE WISSARD HOOPER, is a value ble addition to Francis's excellent catalogue of books for young people. (19mo, pp. 370. C. S. Francis & Co.

ASIA MINOR.

he Great Festival of the Devil Worshippers and

their Doctrines.

Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

MOSUL, Friday, Jan. 14, 1850.

The urgent duties of my post have prevented me from scener completing my sketch of a visit to the shrine of

At the conclusion of my last letter I informed you At the conclusion of my last letter I informed you of our safe return to Bandri from a trip to Rubban Hormuzd—the great cellege of the Chaldeans near A Kosh. It was Saturday night. Sunday was a clear and beautiful day, but how little like a Christian Sabbath! Women washing the garments of their lords in the brooks, shepherds watching their flocks, men gathering cotton, and all regardless of the sancticy of the day. The Yezedees observe no day of the week as holy time. The women do not reach on Wednesday, but labor of other kinds is not omitted. Their religious festivals are recorded with the greatest respect, but even these because regarded with the greatest respect, but evin these, as I shall have occasion to show, are destitute of any observances which to a Western mind have any resem-

blance to true religious worship, unless it be the adora-tion of his Satanic Highness.

We read the Episcopal service and a sermon, but constantly aunoyed with calls from the officials, I thought of the Sabbaths and sanctuaries of my native land—the of the Sabbaths and sanctuaries of my native land—the great and silent congregation, the devotion, the intellectual repast, the solace of the Gospel of grace, the warnings of a coming judgment. Oh, when shall this remnant of the Sabean fire-worshippers have such opportunities as Christendom affords for learning the will of God! Here they live from generation to generation, a change-less people, reverencing faint symbols of the Almighty, but never offering Him a tribute of thanksgiving, adopting exaggerated notions about Christ and Mahommed, but choosing in the main the path of their fathers though it leads to destruction.

leads to destruction.

About sunset the French Consul arrived from Mosul with his party, and did not hesitate to partake largely of the arrack of our host. It is no slander to say that Frank travelers and temporary residents in the East do a great deal to encourage drunkenness and its kindred vices. The timbrel and dance of the natives sindred vices. The timbrel and dance of the natives preceded some Anglo-American hymns, and we retired to our mud floors for the night, delighted to know that though among a strange and untamed people, we were in no danger of having our slumbers disturbed by the knife or bullet of a savage foe. Fifteen years ago no American could have alept there in safety. Indeed, we were the first Americans that ever lodged at the headavere the first Americans that ever louged at the head-quarters of the devil-worahippers, and the first to wit-ness the ceremonies of their great festival. They were never so cruel a people as the Kurds, but there were days when they showed a ferocity equal to their neighbors. Monday morning we were all astir at four o'clock, the

Menday morning we were all astir at four o'clock, the chickens and eggs were devoured, the tents struck, and forty horsemen soon appeared on the plain. Hussein Bey sent an escort with us, who amused us with their feats of horsemanship and mock battles, and made our ride delightful. We inclined eastward just at the base of the mountains, passing several small villages and a castleated structure—the residence of Sheikh Nasir, the religious head of the Yezedees. Political and religious matters are never intermingled among them, and the race of governors and priests has a resemblance to the old Jewish order. The priestly is superior to the political and religious the content of the political superior to the superior old Jewish order. The priestly is superior to the politi-eal officer, and has corresponding grades.

The cuirasses of the two Consuls, with their silver-

hilted daggers and swords, their tight red breeches and tasseled fezes, their gold embroidered vests and black tasseled fezes, their gold embroidered vests and black moustaches, gave a sort of dignity to our train well calculated to strike the poor foot and donkey pilgrims by the way with awe, and produce for the whole of our party not a little reverence. From Ain Sifuch, a village which we reached after two hours' ride, our course turned northward and we made our entrance into the valley of Sheikh Adi, with as much parade as our American friend would think consistent with the humility becoming us. The narrowness of the gorge by which we entered the sacred precincts compelled us to go "Indian file" among rocks, oleanders, raspbetries, shrub-oaks, muiberries, pista-

festival. We came in sight of the temple at a short dis-tance from it, and found it little more than a large mass of northr and small stones, covered with a thick coat of whitewash—a cubical pedesial supporting a fluted come, the style of all Yezedee sanctuaries. The high mountains which surround the valley on all sides, except the ains which surround the valley on an area with sarab bery, and cool fountains bubbled by our path. We forced our way up the terraces, through crowds of animals, to the place designated for us, and sent our horses back to Bandri. The stone bovels were brushed out, and we soon sat down upon our mats within, glad to escape the piercing beams of the sun, which penetrated even the paradise of the pilgrim bands. The dress of the people, piled together on the terraces, was as next as a cheep dress could be. Spotless white togas han over white Bloomers; variegated shawls were wound around their camels'-hair fezes, and their bross naked feet spread themselves ad libitum. The marries females were few ornaments: their daughters laid claim to all the gold and silver which was either hammered in-to large solid bracelets, immense ear-rings, nose jewels, or ankle rings; or in the shape of colos hung round the neck, and from the forehead to the chin overboth cheeks, while their red fezes or skull caps were covered with comes of gold. Guns were constantly firing as each new comer appeared in sight of the holy place, and the continuous hum-drum of the thousands of voices was oaly equaled by the deafening notes of the fifes and tamburines which soon after we arrived began to sound and to draw a circle of male worshippers into dancing order just in front and beneath the but we occupied. The mulberry trees were filled with men, women and boys, and every roof was transformed into a domicil. The houses of Sheikh Adi-the name of the place as well as the of Sheikh Adi—the hame of the place as well as the saint—are tenantless except in the time of the festivals. Every Yezedee village has its seperate stone building then. A few fukirs stay on the ground all the time to guard the sacred precincts from pollution. I had just begun to admire the stately dance which was a perpendicular jume of the whole circle squeezed shoulder to shoulder, when my attention was called to the arrival of our messenger from Oroomiah who brought me letters from the Parkins Dr. Weight, Mr. Staddard and of our messenger from Oroomian who brought me ist-ters from Dr. Perkins, Dr. Wright, Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Rhea, and some documents from Col. Williams, in relation to the recent disturbances in Gawar which von will find detailed in *The Missionary Heroid*. The report of the death of Dr. P's beloved Judith by cholera, foll heavily on us, and it was a poor place for me to write words of comfort. But reply I must to all my corres-pondents over the mountains, and so at it I went. The pondents over the mountains, and so at it I went. The noise almost bewildered me at first, but I soon grew ascustomed to it. What a health seeking retreat! But the air was cool morning and evening, a comfort we had not enjoyed for many months—the scenery was grand and beautiful—the water cold and clear, and the excitement was not of a kind to weary. Novelty relieved the tedium.

chies and denkeys loaded with fruit and bound for the

Mr. Rassam amused the crowd by throwing quantities of nuts and confectionary among them, and frightened some Kurds by ordering his servant to unload their don-keys and scatter the fruit among the pilgrims. Of course few pinsters calmed the rage of the speculators In the afternoon we were invited to visit Sheikh Nasir

and his family. His three broad faced wives received us à la Yezedee, the chief one seating us on the floor by her side, and sending for coffee and pipes. The senior wife has the priority in rank, and in this case in affection, and the others showed her special attentions. They did not do to smoke till she had finished, and appeared to be waiting maids rather than wives. When the first wife dies the next in order of marriage holds the reins in denestic matters. It is not considered reputable for Sheikha to have more than four at a time.

On returning to the booth of the English Consul I

On returning to the booth of the English Consel I found the representatives of Britain, France, the United States and Stambul, and noticed among the Sultan's subjects Kurds, Turks, Armenians, Jews, Chaldeans, Syrians, Jacobites, Nestorians and Yeze dees. English, Franch, Italian, Armenian, Turkish, Arabic and Kurdish tongues were all in motion in the little circle, and thus the con-At 5, P. M., Sheikh Nasir called his people to the

temple. None but his own people could enter the building at that time. A terrible elattering of musical instruments with the shrill tablehl of the dancers gave us strange ideas of religious worship. All acknowledged they had no prayers for the Good Principle, but they kept up their services to Melek Taous till after midnight. The firing of guns and the hum of human voices was kept up all night.

Tuesday morning more than five thousand pilgrims had arrived and all was merrisment. Most of them had passed the night upon the ground in the open air, and although it was not very cold, many were coughing as I passed among them. I looked anxiously to see them kissing the first beams of the sun, but saw none thus cagaged. though I did see some of them kiss the smoked stours where the sacred fire from the temples had been laid by the priests. That they do reverence the sun I have sul ficient preof: indeed, a woman to whom I explained the nature of sin—that it has its origin and seat in the heart nd is not always to be known by the outward act-sale she should thenceforth "kiss the sun every morning lest she should here eroth." Kiss the sin every morning less she should burn in hall!" Whatever be the opinions of the Sheikhs, it is evident that the people have no religion but that of fear, and if they originally venerated the sun for his blessings, they now adore him as they do the devil for supposed connection with the fires and sufficiently the state of the supposed connection with the fires and sufficient the state of the supposed connection with the fires and sufficient the state of the stat ings of the world to come. Many of them, as is the case with many of the Christians in this part of the earth, have very material conceptions of the "golden streets" of Heaven and the "brimstone" of the regions of despair. That every sinner carries the clements of bell in his own bosom is an idea too abstruse for their comprehension.

I cannot give you an account of all the incidents of my stal, and will only notice some of the more prominent of my observations, and more especially matters you will not find in the books. All that was ever known about these people till very recently was gathered far from their holy ground, and has needed confirmation. That they do not blow out a candle, is a misstatement. That of them is generally reliable; it is far the best expose they have received in English. Since returning from ikh Adi, I questioned Hussein Bey when on a visit to my house, in regard to a number of assertions made in that truthful man's book, translating them into Arabic as I read, (the Yezedees all speak Kurdish, but some of their chiefs speak Arabic and Tarkish,) and as far as his knowledge went, he said it was a very correct account of them, but admitted that he did not know much about the opinions of the Sheikhs or Prieste. He offered to bring some of them with him when he came sgain, and he was a man of his word. You will no doubt be glad to learn that an Englishman can write the truth about the devil-worshippers, if they do not always about Americans. I was not able to verify not always about Americans. I was not able to verify Layard's assertion, that "they believe Satan to be the 'chief of the angelic host, now suffering from punishment' for his rebellion against the Divine will, but still all powerful, and to be restored hereofter to his high estate in the 'celestial hierarchy. He must be conciliated and reverenced, they say; for as he now has the means of doing evil to mankind, so will be hereofter have the power of retearding them." But I choose rather to commend than criticise his book.

Sheikh Nasir has the only books belonging to the tribe. in his possession, and I have been offered the privilege of looking them over. It will be unfair and premature for me to give any judgment upon the merits of the books from hearsay, and lest in an attempt to delineate all the

from hearsay, and lest in an attempt to delineate all the peculiarities of the Yezedees I commit errors-like others, I prefer to wait till further investigation has enabled me to ascertain precisely what is their creed. I do not despair of being able to do that, for often their leading men are my guests, and appear to have confidence in my integrity. They would never forgive one who should defame them.

I am disposed to state this much about their faith; they hold that from Yezdan proceeded two principles, Good and Evil—Hormuzd and Ahriman. Sheikh Adi at present, though doubtless the Adi of Manes, represents Hormuzd, and Melek Taous, or King Peacock, Ahriman. Having forgotten Yezdan—he being a sort of Bram, "sleeping on eternity and the stars," as Bushnell Bram, "sleeping on eternity and the stars," as Bushnell says of the Hindoo Creator—they pay but little deference to the Good principle, not seeing an experience of the control of the con says of the Hindoo Creator—they pay but little deterence to the Good principle, not seeing any reason why they should pray to one who is always willing to grant blessings to them, deeming it wiser to conciliate, if possible the agent of Evil. He received the synonym of Melek Taous, Sheikh Jumna told me, from a myth embodying the principal events of Christ's crucifixion, the Devil in the shape of a Devil in the space of a Devil in the shape of a Devil in the state of a Devil in the shape of a Devil in the state of a Devil in the shape of a Devil in the state of a Devil in the shape of a Devil in the state of a Devil in the shape of a Devil in the state of a Devil in the in the shape of a Dervish, restoring a fried cock to life and making him crow in testimony of his power, promising the Marys he would ever after appear to them in the form of a beautiful bird. Taous, or Peacock, was

ing the Marys he would ever after appear to them in the form of a beautiful bird. Thous, or Peacock, was the bird they suppose he meant, yet they reverence the common cock so much as never to cat him, though they make no scruples about devouring eggs and heus. The brazen images of their "god" are seven in number, and are kept migrating from village to village under care of the pricats, of whom there are four orders. Sheep are sacrificed to the image at the place where it lodges, and the honor and bleasing of entertaining it are accured by the highest bidder. The most important can is kept at the house of Flussein Bey in Baadri, who offers to have it to me at the spring festival in Baazani, a village some three hours cast of Mosul. They believe in a resurrection, judgment, heaven and hell, and, like some Christian sects, suppose all who do not adopt their creed are in a hopeless state. Moses is called by them "the lying prophet," from a tradition connecting him with Edish-In consequence of the murmurings of the Israelises in the wilderness, Moses declared there should be no rain for seven years, but a dervish (the devil slightly transformed) prophesied differently, and having nebed

\* Minersh and its remeins, Vol. I, p. 36i.